



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Second Vice-president: Professor J. Walter Fewkes, Smithsonian Institution.

Editors: Professor Franz Boas, Columbia University; Professor Aurelio M. Espinosa, Stanford University.

Secretary: Dr. Charles Peabody, Cambridge, Mass.

Treasurer: Mr. E. W. Remick, Boston, Mass.

NEARLY all the papers and practically all the discussion at the recent Chicago meeting of the American Philosophical Association centered on practical ethical questions forced to the front by present international, political, social and economic conditions. The American Philosophical Association and the Western joined in their meetings, and these two in turn had a joint session with the Political Science Association, the Association of American Law Schools, and the American Historical Association, on the subject of Democracy and Responsibility. The officers elected by the American Philosophical Association for the ensuing year are: *President*, Professor A. C. Armstrong, of Wesleyan University; *Vice-president*, Professor W. E. Hocking, of Harvard; *Secretary-Treasurer*, Professor E. G. Spaulding, of Princeton.

THERE has recently been received a notice from Professor Fehr, of Geneva, secretary of the International Commission on the Teaching of Mathematics, giving the decision of the central committee to abandon the meeting planned for August, 1915, and also to postpone the preparation of such committee reports as relate to the work of European countries.

THE new radium laboratories of Manchester Infirmary, which contain radium of the value of £20,000, raised by public subscription a few months ago, have been formally opened by the mayor of the city. A staff of experts will specialize on efforts to apply the radium for the arrest and elimination of cancer. The equipment of the laboratories is second to none in the kingdom, and in the 16 rooms allotted to this special work there is ample provision for administering the treatment to patients.

THE board of managers of the New York

Zoological Society held their annual meeting on January 19. It was reported that the Aquarium drew 2,029,707 visitors last year and the park zoological gardens 2,020,433, a substantial increase over 1913. The annual maintenance cost to the city last year was 5.8 cents a visitor, the appropriations being the same as planned for next year, \$247,000. On January 1 there were at the park 4,353 animals, representing 1,179 species, and the aquarium 5,169 specimens of 199 species. Animals acquired during the year cost \$25,000. The most notable was a female gorilla brought from Africa by an expedition directed by Mr. R. L. Garner.

THE department of public health of the American Museum of Natural History is at present engaged in the preparation of a special exhibit of military hygiene and sanitation, dealing with the health of armies, the hygiene of the individual soldier and the general problems of camp sanitation. A number of new exhibits illustrative of insect-borne diseases were added to the department's display during 1914, the most important single exhibit being a model of the flea (carrier of bubonic plague) 1,728,000 times natural size, prepared by Mr. Ignaz Matusch. The history of the bubonic plague in the past is shown by reproductions of a number of early paintings and by a series of maps illustrating the geographic spread of disease during its historic epidemics. A series of photographs of four American army surgeons who discovered the mosquito transmission of yellow fever, has been hung near the entrance of the hall.

UNIVERSITY AND EDUCATIONAL NEWS

THE alumni of Stevens Institute of Technology were told at their annual dinner in the Hotel Astor on January 23 that their ten-day campaign to raise \$1,360,000 had yielded \$1,164,269, and that an extension of time had been granted in which the remainder might be collected. Dr. Alexander C. Humphreys, president of the institute, made the confident prediction that the whole amount would be raised by the end of this week.

THE Harvard University corporation has set aside \$100,000 to pay Belgian professors who have been driven from their land by the war and may give courses at Harvard University next year.

JAMES R. MAGEE, '59, has left \$20,000 and a certain further residuary portion of his estate to Haverford College, to be added to the general endowment fund.

THE Evans Museum and Dental Institute Building, which will be occupied by the School of Dentistry of the University of Pennsylvania, will be formally dedicated on February 22.

THE Harvard Medical School will hereafter admit as regular students men who have completed two years' work in a college or scientific school of high rank, provided they present certificates (*a*) that they have stood in the upper third of their class, (*b*) that one year's course has been taken in physics, biology, general chemistry and organic chemistry, and (*c*) that they have a reading knowledge of German or French.

DISCUSSION AND CORRESPONDENCE

PROFESSOR DALY'S IGNEOUS ROCKS AND THEIR ORIGIN

TO THE EDITOR OF SCIENCE: Permit me to say a few words in regard to the criticism¹ by Mr. J. P. Iddings of a book recently published by Mr. R. A. Daly and entitled "Igneous Rocks and Their Origin." The criticism is of the destructive, not to say the volcanic, type, and one may well imagine Mr. Iddings laying down his pen with the deeply felt conviction that a heretical and dangerous book has finally been disposed of.

I am afraid Mr. Iddings underestimates the strength of his opponent and he probably does not realize what strong influence the Daly theories, particularly the stopping theory, have on the younger generation of geologists. Mr. Iddings thinks that the author of this book suffers from an exuberant, if not a disordered, imagination. What Mr. Daly thinks about the imaginative qualities of his critic has not,

so far, been made public. An impartial observer would probably say that the ideal petrologist would be produced could a "syntectic" assimilation be effected of the two.

It seems to me that Daly's book is one of the best ever written on the subject of igneous phenomena. The principal facts are assembled in the first part of the book, illustrated in abundance from the best sources and from occurrences all over the world. In the second part the theories and hypotheses are set forth, and illustrated in the same lavish manner from the whole world's literature. It is not necessary to agree with all of the author's views; I certainly disagree most heartily with some of them. The book is not a "college petrography" to be put into the hands of the beginner, but the advanced student can not fail to be stimulated by these suggestive and brilliant discussions. Just to point out one line of argument: The theory of gas action, cupolas and "blow-piping" is a most interesting and important subject, very largely neglected in most discourses on intrusions.

As far as his criticism of the "quantitative classification" is concerned, Mr. Daly does not stand quite alone. There are many of us who fail to see in this elaborate system anything but an admirable card classification of analyses.

I venture to suggest, in conclusion, that the unfavorable criticism in SCIENCE does not represent the impartial opinion of petrologists in general.

WALDEMAR LINDGREN

BOSTON, MASS.

SCIENTIFIC BOOKS

Photo-chemistry. By S. E. SHEPPARD, School of Agriculture, University of Cambridge. Longmans, Green and Company. 1914. Pp. ix + 461.

In this new volume of the series of "Text-books of Physical Chemistry," edited by Sir William Ramsay, Dr. Sheppard, of Cambridge, presents us with a most painstaking piece of work, and one which for its size is unusually comprehensive. The author presents his sub-

¹ SCIENCE, November 13, 1914.